

**UTILITY
PATENT APPLICATION
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(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.63(b))

Attorney Docket No.
00325/ME:YKO, FP/M-39-11US

Total Pages :

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

Isao SUZUKI

Express Mail Label No.:

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

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1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages -25]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
- Descriptive title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) [Total sheets -11]
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- a. 1. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
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December 1, 1999

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of : **ATTN: APPLICATION BRANCH**
Isao SUZUKI : Docket No. 00325/ME:YKO,
Serial No. NEW : FP/M-39-11US
Filed December 1, 1999 :
FLOW RATE SENSOR

**COVER LETTER RE: DECLARATION SUPPORTING CLAIM
FOR SMALL ENTITY STATUS**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

Submitted herewith is a Declaration Supporting Claim for Small Entity Status in the
subject application.

Respectfully submitted,

Isao SUZUKI

By: 

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December 1, 1999

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**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY STATUS
(37 CFR 1.9(f) & 1.27(c))--SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN**

I hereby declare that I am

☐ the owner of the small business concern identified below:

☒ an official of the small business empowered to act on behalf of the concern identified below:

NAME OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN MKS JAPAN, INC.

ADDRESS OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN 1-20-32, Miyamae, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan

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described in

☒ the specification filed herewith

☐ application serial no. _____, filed _____

☐ patent no. _____, issued _____

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NAME MKS JAPAN, INC.

ADDRESS 1-20-32, Miyamae, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan

☐ INDIVIDUAL

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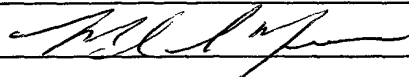
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TITLE OF PERSON IF OTHER THAN OWNER President

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SIGNATURE 

DATE November 22, 1999

FLOW RATE SENSOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a flow rate sensor capable of conducting measurement of a fluid flow rate with
5 high sensitivity, without the need to heat the fluid to a high temperature.

In a process for manufacturing semiconductors, a flow rate sensor is used as a flow rate controller for stably supplying a liquid material, such as TEOS (tetraethyl
10 orthosilicate), a copper (I) compound, DMAH (dymethyl aluminum hydride) or the like. For use as such a flow rate sensor, in many cases, a thermal type flow rate sensor has been conventionally used. A thermal type flow rate sensor applies heat to a fluid flowing through a sensor tube and
15 detects a quantity of heat carried away by the flowing fluid.

In a conventional thermal type flow rate sensor, a heating temperature for the sensor tube is higher than room temperature by several tens of degrees Celsius. However, some types of liquid materials for semiconductors are
20 extremely unstable relative to heat and form reaction products as a result of heat applied to the sensor tube. Therefore, the sensor tube must be periodically cleaned. Further, as a result of heat applied to the sensor tube, a convection current is generated in air outside the sensor
25 tube, so that a tilt error due to the direction of mounting of the sensor occurs.

Further, when a liquid flows in the sensor tube, air bubbles are liable to be formed in the liquid as a result of

heat applied to the sensor tube. The formation of air bubbles can result in large measurement errors.

As a means for heating the sensor tube of the above-mentioned thermal type flow rate sensor, a heating resistor in the form of a wire is wound in a coil around an outer wall surface of the sensor tube so as to provide a resistance of about 100 to 300 Ω , and a current is supplied to the heating resistor for heating. The length of the coil is about several mm, and the sensor tube has an inner diameter of about 0.3 mm and an outer diameter of about 0.4 mm. About 100 mW of power is supplied to the heating resistor, so as to heat the heating resistor to about 80°C. A fluid is flowed in the sensor tube in this state, and variation of a resistance of the heating resistor is detected during flow of the fluid (reference is made to, for example, U.S. Patent No. 3,938,384).

Generally, in thermal type flow rate sensors, an output flow rate from the sensor coincides with an actual flow rate, as long as laminar flow of the fluid can be maintained in the sensor tube. When a velocity of the fluid becomes high, turbulent flow is generated. In this case, the output flow rate becomes lower than the actual flow rate. To enable accurate measurement of a high flow rate of the fluid, a sensor tube having a large diameter and a sufficiently large length should be used. However, such a sensor tube is too large and is unsuitable for practical use. Therefore, conventionally a fluid flow has been divided between a sensor portion in which the flow rate of the fluid

is detected in a range of 1 cc/min. or less and a bypass portion for increasing the flow rate. In this technique, no detection of the flow rate is conducted at the bypass portion, so that the bypass can be designed without
5 restraint. Therefore, various arrangements of a small flow rate sensor of this type have been developed.

However, in a flow rate sensor of this type, the inner diameter of the sensor tube is small, so that the flow rate which can be measured by the sensor is limited. In order to
10 measure a flow rate exceeding a certain level, it is necessary to provide a bypass portion in which a fluid flows at a flow rate proportional to that in the sensor portion. This necessitates use of a complicated sensor, and errors arising from the use of a divided flow can result. Further,
15 when the bypass portion is clogged, a large measurement error is likely to occur.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the above, the present invention has been made. It is an object of the present invention to provide a
20 flow rate sensor which is free from the above-mentioned problems accompanied by conventional thermal type flow rate sensors and which is capable of conducting measurement of a fluid flow rate at a low heating temperature for the sensor tube.

25 According to the present invention, there is provided a flow rate sensor comprising: a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube; a temperature sensor for controlling respective temperatures of the heating

resistors; and a case for holding the heating resistors and the temperature sensor.

The flow rate sensor is adapted to detect a flow rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on variations of voltages applied to the heating resistors, which
5 variations occur according to the flow rate of the fluid. The sensor further comprises voltage applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors. The sensor tube has opposite ends
10 thereof thermally connected to the case. The temperature sensor is positioned to be equidistant from the opposite ends of the sensor tube.

In the present invention, an increase in temperature of the heating resistors may be 5°C or less from a
15 temperature of the temperature sensor.

Further, the sensor tube may have a U-shaped configuration.

The sensor tube may be at least partially covered with a material having high heat conductivity.

20 Further, a plurality of narrow inner tubes may be provided within the sensor tube.

Further, a sensor tube guide made of a material having high heat conductivity and adapted to cover the sensor tube may be provided on the sensor tube, the sensor tube guide
25 having the heating resistors provided thereon.

Further, the sensor tube guide may enclose the sensor tube and may be removably provided in the case.

Further, the heating resistors may comprise metallic

thin films.

The foregoing and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and appended claims taken
5 in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a relationship between the resistance of and the power supplied to a heating resistor, for explaining the principle of a flow rate sensor of the present invention.

10 Fig. 2 is a plan view of a flow rate sensor according to a first embodiment of the present invention, in which an upper case is removed.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of the flow rate sensor according to the first embodiment of the present
15 invention.

Fig. 4 is a circuit diagram of the flow rate sensor of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention,
20 in which an upper case is removed.

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 7 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a
25 sensor tube used for the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view of the sensor tube of Fig. 7 according to the second embodiment of the present

invention, taken along the line X-X.

Fig. 9 is a graph showing output characteristics of the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

5 Fig. 10a is a plan view of a lower case of a sensor tube guide used for the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

10 Fig. 10b is a bottom view of the lower case of the sensor tube guide used for the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 11a is a plan view of a lower case of the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

15 Fig. 11b is a bottom view of the lower case of the flow rate sensor according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 12 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a sensor tube used for a flow rate sensor according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

20 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinbelow, a flow rate sensor of the present invention is described, referring to Figs. 1 to 12. In Figs. 1 through 12, the same parts or portions are designated by the same reference numerals and characters, and overlapping explanation thereof is omitted. First, the principle of the flow rate sensor of the present invention is explained. Generally, in thermal type flow rate sensors, when the power applied to the heating resistor is increased to thereby

increase the heating temperature, the sensitivity of the sensor becomes high. Therefore, as a method for improving the sensitivity of the thermal type flow rate sensor, a method of increasing the voltage applied to the heating resistor is generally employed.

However, the above-mentioned method cannot be applied to the fluid susceptible to heat. Therefore, the present inventor has investigated output sensitivity of the thermal type flow rate sensor when the power applied to the heating resistor is maintained at a predetermined level. As a result, a characteristic curve b such as indicated in a graph shown in Fig. 1 has been obtained. That is, it has been found that when a resistance R of the heating resistor increases, detection sensitivity (relative sensitivity) of the sensor increases in proportion to the square of the resistance R of the heating resistor.

On the other hand, when the resistance R of the heating resistor is increased while maintaining a voltage V applied to the heating resistor at a predetermined level, a power P supplied to the heating resistor decreases as indicated by a line a in the graph of Fig. 1. In view of this fact and the above-mentioned finding that the detection sensitivity becomes high as the resistance of the heating resistor becomes high, the present inventor has found that when a measurement range of flow rate is appropriately selected, it is possible to obtain a flow rate sensor having desired sensitivity. Specifically, the present inventor has found from results of experiments that sufficient

sensitivity can be obtained by using the heating resistor having a resistance of about 600 Ω , even when the power applied to the heating resistor is as low as about 25 mW.

When the power applied to the heating resistor becomes
5 low, the heating temperature also becomes low, thereby enabling use of the sensor for the heat-susceptible fluid. On the other hand, when the heating temperature is low, the sensor is likely to be affected by room temperature and the like. This can be avoided, however, by controlling the
10 temperature of the heating resistor by enabling respective temperatures of opposite ends of the sensor tube to be the same and controlling a value corresponding to each of the respective temperatures.

Figs. 2 and 3 show an arrangement of a flow rate
15 sensor according to a first embodiment of the present invention. A rectangular upper case 1A and a rectangular lower case 1B are fixedly connected to each other by means of screws, to thereby obtain a case 1. Each of the upper case 1A and the lower case 1B includes: a U-shaped groove 2
20 which provides a space for containing a central portion of a U-shaped sensor tube 32; bore portions 4 for containing circular flanges 3 to be fitted onto opposite end portions of the sensor tube 32; and connecting grooves 5 for
connecting the groove 2 and the bore portions 4. The sensor
25 tube 32 is made of stainless steel (JIS SUS 316) and has an outer diameter of 1.6 mm and an inner diameter of 0.8 mm.

The connecting grooves 5 are formed so as to provide a diameter such that the sensor tube 32 and the case 1 make

contact with each other. Therefore, the opposite end portions of the sensor tube 32 are thermally connected to the case 1 through the flanges 3 and are also thermally connected to the case 1 at the connecting grooves 5.

- 5 Threaded bores 6 are formed in each of the upper case 1A and the lower case 1B for accommodating the screws for fixedly connecting the upper case 1A and the lower case 1B.

- The sensor tube 32 comprises a U-shaped bent portion and straight portions extending to the U-shaped bent portion.
- 10 A pair of heating resistors 35A and 35B are provided at the straight portions of the sensor tube 32. As each of the heating resistors 35A and 35B, a wire having an outer diameter of 30 microns and a resistance of about 0.5 Ω /mm (length) is used. The length of the wire is determined so
- 15 that each of the heating resistors 35A and 35B has a resistance of about 1,000 Ω . In the lower case 1B, a space 8 for containing a temperature sensor 7 is formed at a central position between the right-hand and left-hand connecting grooves 5. The temperature sensor 7 is used for
- 20 controlling respective temperatures of the heating resistors 35A and 35B.

- Seven terminals 9 are provided so as to protrude from the lower case 1B on a back side thereof opposite to a side on which the groove 2 is formed. Four terminals 9 are
- 25 connected to opposite ends of the heating resistor 35A and opposite ends of the heating resistor 35B. The remaining three terminals 9 are connected to three leads of the temperature sensor 7.

An example of a circuit diagram of the flow rate sensor of the present invention is shown in Fig. 4. In this example, a heating resistor R_1 (corresponding to the heating resistor 35A) and a heating resistor R_2 (corresponding to the heating resistor 35B) are provided on the sensor tube 32 and a fluid is caused to flow in a direction indicated by an arrow X. A voltage and a current are supplied from a power source (not shown) through a transistor 112 to a bridge circuit including the heating resistor R_1 . The voltage and current from the power source are also supplied through a transistor 113 to a bridge circuit including the heating resistor R_2 . The current from the transistor 112 flows into a heating resistor R_3 and a heating resistor R_7 . In this circuit, the heating resistor R_7 is connected to the earth through a temperature measurement matching resistor R_5 having a temperature coefficient equal to that of the temperature sensor 7.

The current from the transistor 113 flows into a heating resistor R_4 and a heating resistor R_8 . In this circuit, the heating resistor R_8 is connected to the earth through a temperature measurement matching resistor R_6 having a temperature coefficient equal to that of the temperature sensor 7. The voltages drawn from the connection between the heating resistor R_3 and the heating resistor R_1 and the connection between the heating resistor R_7 and the temperature measurement matching resistor R_5 (having the temperature coefficient equal to that of the temperature sensor 7) are supplied to a comparator 114,

where the amount of difference between these voltages is obtained. A base current for the transistor 112 is controlled so that the bridge circuit including the heating resistor R_1 balances. Further, the voltages drawn from the connection between the heating resistor R_4 and the heating resistor R_2 and the connection between the heating resistor R_8 and the temperature measurement matching resistor R_6 (having the temperature coefficient equal to that of the temperature sensor 7) are supplied to a comparator 115, where the amount of difference between these voltages is obtained. A base current for the transistor 113 is controlled so that the bridge circuit including the heating resistor R_2 balances. As the temperature measurement matching resistor having the temperature coefficient equal to that of the temperature sensor 7, the resistor described in Japanese Utility Model Registration No. 2567550 can be used.

In the above-mentioned arrangement, respective temperatures of the heating resistors R_1 and R_2 are controlled so that they are higher than those of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 by 3°C . Illustratively stated, the value of resistance of each of the heating resistors R_7 and R_8 is set to $1,076\ \Omega$ and, as each of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 , a platinum thin-film resistor having a resistance of $1\ \text{k}\Omega$ at 0°C is used. The temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 have a temperature coefficient of about $3,800\ \text{ppm}$. Therefore, each of the temperature measurement

matching resistors R_5 and R_6 has a resistance of $1,076 \Omega$ at room temperature (20°C).

As each of the heating resistors R_1 and R_2 , use is made of a resistor having a temperature coefficient of about
5 3,800 ppm which is the same as the temperature coefficient of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 . As mentioned above, the temperatures of the heating resistors R_1 and R_2 are made 3°C higher than those of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 , that
10 is, 23°C . Therefore, as each of the heating resistors R_3 and R_4 , a resistor having a resistance of $1,087 \Omega$ is used. In this arrangement, a current is supplied to the bridge circuits until respective temperatures of the heating resistors R_1 and R_2 become 23°C and the value of resistance
15 of each of the heating resistors R_1 and R_2 becomes $1,087 \Omega$, to thereby conduct heating. In this instance, the current is also supplied to each of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 . However, an increase in temperature of the temperature measurement matching
20 resistors R_5 and R_6 can be ignored, because the lower case 1B is made of aluminum having a sufficiently large heat capacity as compared to the sensor tube 32 and the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 are adhered to the lower case 1B by means of an adhesive
25 material. Heating of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 can be easily prevented by setting the value of resistance of each of the temperature measurement matching resistors R_5 and R_6 and the heating resistors R_1 and R_2 .

R_8 to a high level. In the flow rate sensor in this embodiment, when ETOH (ethyl alcohol) was used as the flow fluid in the sensor tube 32, satisfactory output linearity could be obtained in a measurement range of flow rate of
5 from 0 cc/min. to 0.1 cc/min. Further, because the temperature of the sensor tube 32 was maintained at a low level, stable measurement could be conducted without occurrence of a problem such as formation of air bubbles in the ETOH, which is encountered in conventional techniques.
10 In the present invention, the problem of formation of air bubbles can be avoided in most fluids by limiting an increase in temperature of the heating resistors for heating the sensor tube 32 to 5°C or less. According to the present invention, it has become possible to conduct appropriate
15 measurement of a flow rate even when an increase in temperature of the heating resistors is extremely small, i.e., 5°C or less. Thus, in the first embodiment of the present invention (as well as other embodiments of the present invention), use is made of voltage applying means
20 for applying voltages to the heating resistors so that an increase in temperature of the sensor tube due to the effect of the heating resistors is several °C.

Figs. 5 and 6 show an arrangement of a flow rate sensor according to a second embodiment of the present
25 invention. A rectangular upper case and a lower case 11B in substantially the same form as the upper case are fixedly connected to each other by means of screws, to thereby obtain a case. In the upper case and the lower case 11B, a

tube guide 60 is contained. The tube guide 60 is adapted to contain a U-shaped sensor tube 52 shown in Fig. 7 as a single unit. The sensor tube 52 is made of stainless steel (JIS SUS 316) and has an outer diameter of 4 mm and an inner diameter of 3 mm. In this embodiment, as shown in Fig. 8, a plurality of inner tubes 53 made of stainless steel (JIS SUS 316), each having an outer diameter of 1.0 mm and an inner diameter of 0.8 mm, are provided within the sensor tube 52, such that respective outer wall surfaces of the inner tubes 53 are in contact with each other. This comes from an idea such that it is possible to achieve the same effect as that of a single large-diameter and long sensor tube by employing a bundle of narrow sensor tubes each having an inner diameter of about 1 mm. The circular flanges 3 shown in Fig. 7 are fitted onto opposite end portions of the sensor tube 52.

In the flow rate sensor arranged as mentioned above, in which the plurality of inner tubes 53 are provided within the sensor tube 52, a laminar flow of fluid was obtained and as a result of this, an improvement of output characteristics was observed. Fig. 9 shows the improvement of output characteristics of the flow rate sensor in this embodiment. In Fig. 9, a curve j indicates output characteristics of the sensor utilizing the sensor tube 52 which has the inner tubes 53 provided therein. A curve k indicates output characteristics of the sensor utilizing the sensor tube having no inner tubes 53. From Fig. 9, it is understood that with respect to the sensor utilizing the sensor tube 52

(having the inner tubes 53 provided therein), a flow rate range in which a linear output is obtained is about three times wider than that of the sensor utilizing the sensor tube having no inner tubes 53.

5 The arrangement of the tube guide 60 for covering the sensor tube 52 is shown in Figs. 10a and 10b. The tube guide 60 comprises an upper case and a lower case. Figs. 10a and 10b show only the lower case of the tube guide 60, but the upper and lower cases of the tube guide 60 are
10 basically in the same form. Each of the lower case and the upper case of the tube guide 60 is made of aluminum, and has a long platy form with one end portion having a semi-circular form and the other end portion having a pedestal-like form.

15 Each of the upper and lower cases of the tube guide 60 includes: a U-shaped groove 61 for containing the U-shaped sensor tube 52, such that the U-shaped sensor tube 52 is in contact with the tube guide 60; recesses 62 for containing the circular flanges 3 to be fitted onto the opposite end
20 portions of the sensor tube 52; and a threaded bore 63. The threaded bore 63 is used for connecting the upper case and the lower case by means of screws, after the upper and lower cases are fixed to each other by using an adhesive material so as to cover the sensor tube 52. Each of the upper and
25 lower cases includes a slot 64 conforming to the shape of the sensor tube 52.

The tube guide 60 is provided from the viewpoint of rapid transition to heat balance in the sensor tube 52.

That is, although the sensor tube 52 is made of stainless steel (JIS SUS 316) to provide high corrosion resistance, corrosion-resistant alloys such as stainless steel have poor heat conductivity. In addition, the sensor tube 52 has poor output response time due to its relatively large diameter. Therefore, as mentioned above, the sensor tube 52 is entirely covered with the tube guide 60 made of a material having high heat conductivity, such as aluminum. By this arrangement, the occurrence of heat balance in the sensor tube 52 can be accelerated, leading to quick output response time.

The tube guide 60 is contained in the upper case and the lower case 11B [shown in Figs. 11a and 11b] of the rectangular case. The case is obtained by fixedly connecting the upper case and the lower case 11B by means of screws. Each of the upper case and the lower case 11B includes a recess 55 conforming to the contour of the tube guide 60, for accommodating the tube guide 60.

In this embodiment, four heating resistors 70-1 to 70-4 (Fig. 5) are attached to the tube guide 60. Each of the heating resistors 70-1 to 70-4 comprises a platinum chip resistor including a ceramic substrate and a platinum resistor deposited on the substrate by vapor deposition. The value of resistance of each of the heating resistors 70-1 to 70-4 is 1 k Ω . The heating resistors 70-1 and 70-2 are connected in parallel so as to correspond to the heating resistor 35A in Fig. 4, and the heating resistors 70-3 and 70-4 are connected in parallel so as to correspond to the

heating resistor 35B in Fig. 4.

Thus, two resistors each having a resistance of 1 k Ω are connected in parallel and used as a heating resistor having a resistance of 500 Ω . By this arrangement, sufficient sensitivity of the sensor can be obtained by supplying less current, that is, by generating less heat, as compared to the conventional wound type heating resistor having a resistance of about 100 Ω to 300 Ω .

As the temperature sensor 7 for measuring a reference temperature for heating the sensor tube 52, a platinum chip resistor having a resistance of 1 k Ω is adhered to the case 1. Further, the heating resistors 70-1 to 70-4 each comprising the platinum chip resistor on the tube guide 60 are heated so that respective temperatures thereof become higher than the above-mentioned reference temperature by about 2°C.

When the fluid flows in the sensor tube 52, due to the occurrence of transmission of heat through the fluid, the voltages applied to maintain the temperatures of the heating resistors 70-1 to 70-4 on the tube guide 60 at a predetermined level vary. By detecting the variations of the applied voltages, a mass flow rate of the fluid can be detected. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, satisfactory output linearity could be obtained in the flow rate range of 0 to 6 cc/min. The tube guide 60 is of a cartridge type. Therefore, to conduct measurement over different flow rate ranges, the same sensor can be used simply by replacing the tube guide 60 with another tube guide suitable for a desired

flow rate range. Thus, the sensor can be applied to measurement over a wide range of flow rate.

Thus, in the second embodiment, measurement can be conducted over a wide range of flow rate by means of a small
5 flow rate sensor without the need to use the bypass portion. Further, because a material having high heat conductivity is used for the tube guide 60, a response time for output can be reduced, leading to quick response. Because the tube guide 60 is used, it is possible to replace a conventional
10 cumbersome operation for winding the heating resistor around the sensor tube by adhering the chip resistor on the tube guide. This markedly improves manufacturing efficiency with respect to the sensor. With regard to the chip resistors used as the heating resistors on the tube guide 60, a chip
15 resistor which produces only extremely minor measurement errors at an arbitrary value of resistance can be easily obtained. Therefore, the sensor including detection circuits can be designed with a high degree of freedom. Further, the heating temperature for the sensor tube 52 is
20 controlled so that it is merely 2°C higher than the reference temperature of the case 1, so that the sensor tube can be applied to the fluid susceptible to heat. Needless to say, providing narrow tubes in the sensor tube and using the metallic thin-film chip resistors as the heating
25 resistor in this embodiment can be applied to other embodiments of the present invention.

Next, referring to Fig. 12, a flow rate sensor according to a third embodiment of the present invention is

explained. In this embodiment, silver plating 33 is formed on a surface of the sensor tube 32 so as to improve heat transmission on the sensor tube 32. The sensor tube 32 having the silver plating 33 formed thereon is applied to the flow rate sensor in the first embodiment shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Therefore, a wound type resistor is applied to the sensor tube 32. The value of resistance of this wound type resistor is 1 k Ω which is higher than that of the conventional wound type resistor. An amount of change in the value of resistance of the resistor due to a temperature change is increased, so as to operate the sensor at a low heating temperature.

Because the silver plating having high heat conductivity is formed on the surface of the sensor tube 32, the occurrence of heat balance on the sensor tube 32 is accelerated, leading to quick response time. In the third embodiment, the sensor tube 32 is a narrow tube having an inner diameter of 0.8 mm. Therefore, it is unnecessary to provide narrower tubes in the sensor tube 32.

As has been described above, in the flow rate sensor of the present invention, comprising a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube, a temperature sensor for controlling respective temperatures of the heating resistors and a case for holding the heating resistors and the temperature sensor, wherein the sensor is adapted to detect a flow rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on variations of voltages applied to the heating resistors, which variations occur according to the flow rate

of the fluid, voltage applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors is provided. Therefore, according to the present invention, a flow rate sensor which has high sensitivity and which
5 produces only extremely minor measurement errors under the influence of heat can be obtained, by appropriately selecting the values of resistance of the heating resistors so that an increase in temperature of the sensor tube due to the effect of the heating resistors is several °C.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A flow rate sensor comprising:
a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube;
a temperature sensor for controlling respective
temperatures of the heating resistors; and

a case for holding the heating resistors and the
temperature sensor,

the flow rate sensor being adapted to detect a flow
rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on
variations of voltages applied to the heating resistors,
which variations occur according to the flow rate of the
fluid,

wherein (1) the sensor further comprises voltage
applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in
temperature of each of the heating resistors, (2) the sensor
tube has opposite ends thereof thermally connected to the
case and (3) the temperature sensor is positioned to be
equidistant from the opposite ends of the sensor tube.

2. A flow rate sensor according to claim 1, wherein the
sensor tube has a U-shaped configuration.

3. A flow rate sensor according to claim 1, wherein the
sensor tube is at least partially covered with a material
having high heat conductivity.

4. A flow rate sensor according to claim 1, wherein a
plurality of narrow inner tubes are provided within the
sensor tube.

5. A flow rate sensor comprising:
a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube;

a temperature sensor for controlling respective temperatures of the heating resistors; and

a case for holding the heating resistors and the temperature sensor,

the flow rate sensor being adapted to detect a flow rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on variations of voltages applied to the heating resistors, which variations occur according to the flow rate of the fluid,

wherein (1) the sensor further comprises voltage applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors, (2) the sensor tube has opposite ends thereof thermally connected to the case, (3) the temperature sensor is positioned to be equidistant from the opposite ends of the sensor tube and (4) a sensor tube guide made of a material having high heat conductivity and adapted to cover the sensor tube is provided on the sensor tube, the sensor tube guide having the heating resistors provided thereon.

6. A flow rate sensor according to claim 5, wherein the sensor tube has a U-shaped configuration.

7. A flow rate sensor according to claim 5, wherein the sensor tube guide encloses the sensor tube and is removably provided in the case.

8. A flow rate sensor according to claim 5, wherein a plurality of narrow inner tubes are provided within the sensor tube.

9. A flow rate sensor according to claim 5, wherein the

heating resistors comprise metallic thin films.

10. A flow rate sensor comprising:

a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube;
a temperature sensor for controlling respective
temperatures of the heating resistors; and

a case for holding the heating resistors and the
temperature sensor,

the flow rate sensor being adapted to detect a flow
rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on
variations of voltages applied to the heating resistors,
which variations occur according to the flow rate of the
fluid,

wherein (1) the sensor further comprises voltage
applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in
temperature of each of the heating resistors, (2) the sensor
tube has opposite ends thereof thermally connected to the
case, (3) the temperature sensor is positioned to be
equidistant from the opposite ends of the sensor tube, (4)
the increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors
is 5°C or less from a temperature of the temperature sensor
and (5) a sensor tube guide made of a material having high
heat conductivity and adapted to cover the sensor tube is
provided on the sensor tube, the sensor tube guide having
the heating resistors provided thereon.

11. A flow rate sensor according to claim 10, wherein the
sensor tube has a U-shaped configuration.

12. A flow rate sensor according to claim 10, wherein a
plurality of narrow inner tubes are provided within the

sensor tube.

13. A flow rate sensor according to claim 10, wherein the heating resistors comprise metallic thin films.

14. A flow rate sensor comprising:

a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube;

a temperature sensor for controlling respective temperatures of the heating resistors; and

a case for holding the heating resistors and the temperature sensor,

the flow rate sensor being adapted to detect a flow rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on variations of voltages applied to the heating resistors, which variations occur according to the flow rate of the fluid,

wherein (1) the sensor further comprises voltage applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors, (2) the sensor tube has opposite ends thereof thermally connected to the case, (3) the temperature sensor is positioned to be equidistant from the opposite ends of the sensor tube, (4) the increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors is 5°C or less from a temperature of the temperature sensor, (5) a sensor tube guide made of a material having high heat conductivity and adapted to cover the sensor tube is provided on the sensor tube, the sensor tube guide having the heating resistors provided thereon and (6) a plurality of narrow inner tubes are provided within the sensor tube.

15. A flow rate sensor according to claim 14, wherein the sensor tube has a U-shaped configuration.

FLOW RATE SENSOR

ABSTRACT OF DISCLOSURE

There is provided a flow rate sensor comprising: a pair of heating resistors for heating a sensor tube; a
5 temperature sensor for controlling respective temperatures of the heating resistors; and a case for holding the heating resistors and the temperature sensor. The flow rate sensor is adapted to detect a flow rate of a fluid flowing in the sensor tube, based on variations of voltages applied to the
10 heating resistors, which variations occur according to the flow rate of the fluid. The flow rate sensor further comprises voltage applying means for arbitrarily setting an increase in temperature of each of the heating resistors. The sensor tube has opposite ends thereof thermally
15 connected to the case. The temperature sensor is positioned to be equidistant from the opposite ends of the sensor.

Fig. 1

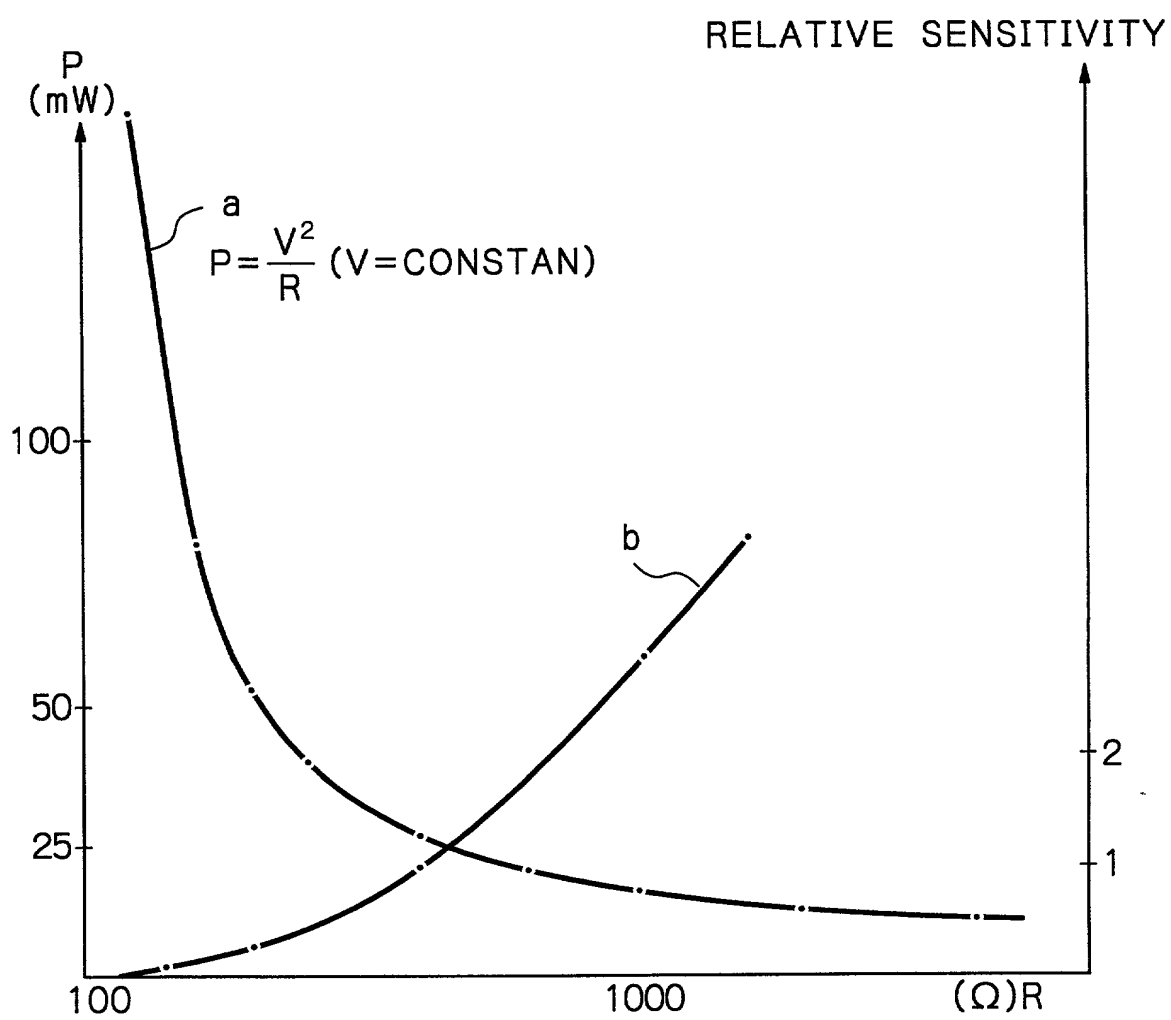


Fig. 2

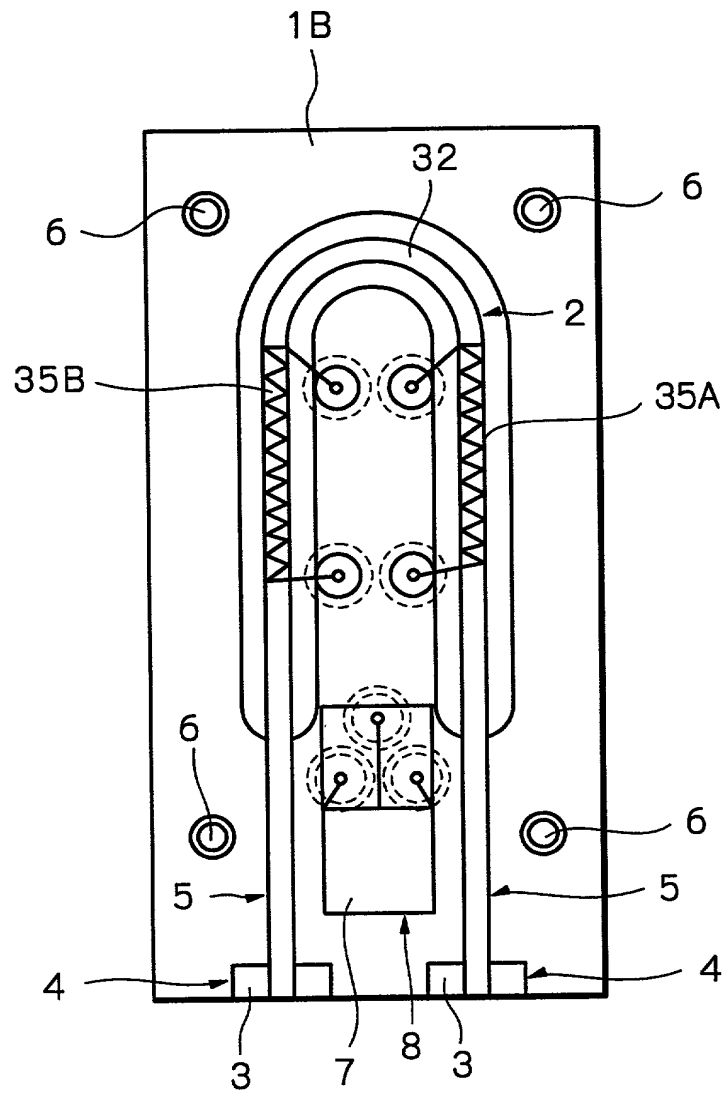


Fig. 3

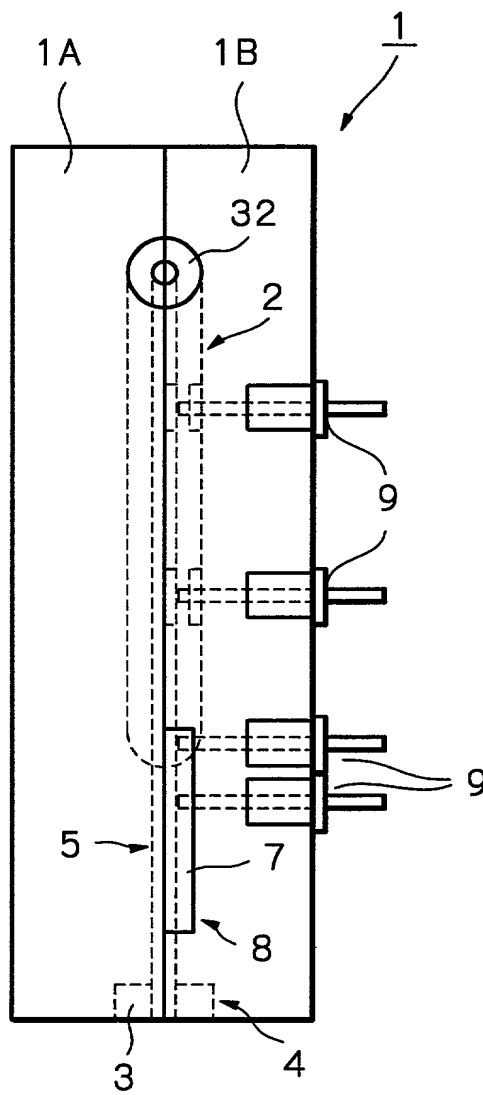


Fig. 4

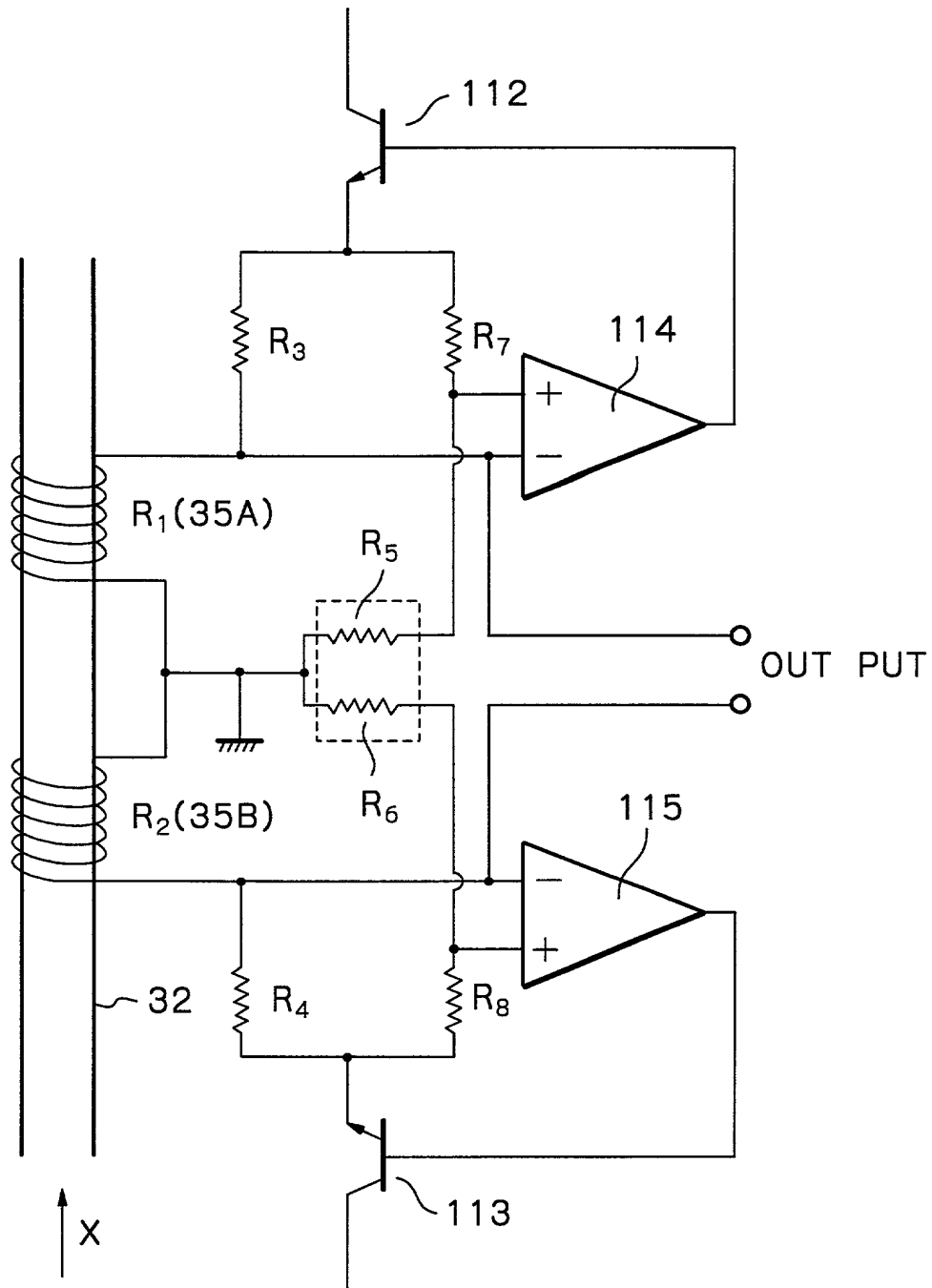


Fig. 5

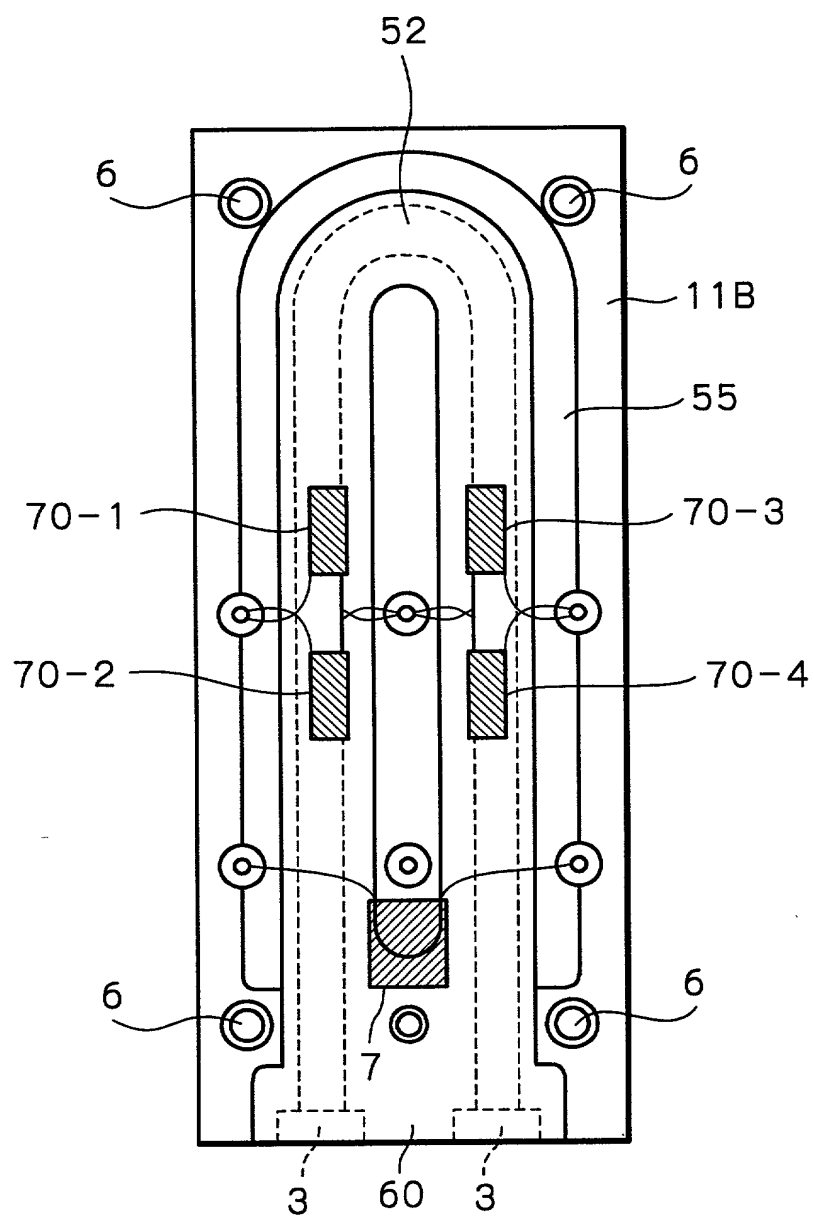


Fig. 6

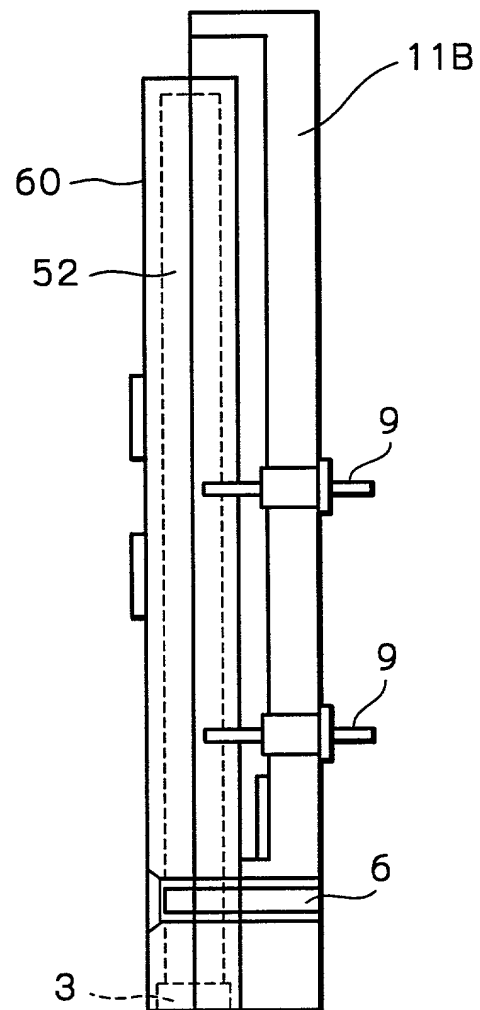


Fig. 7

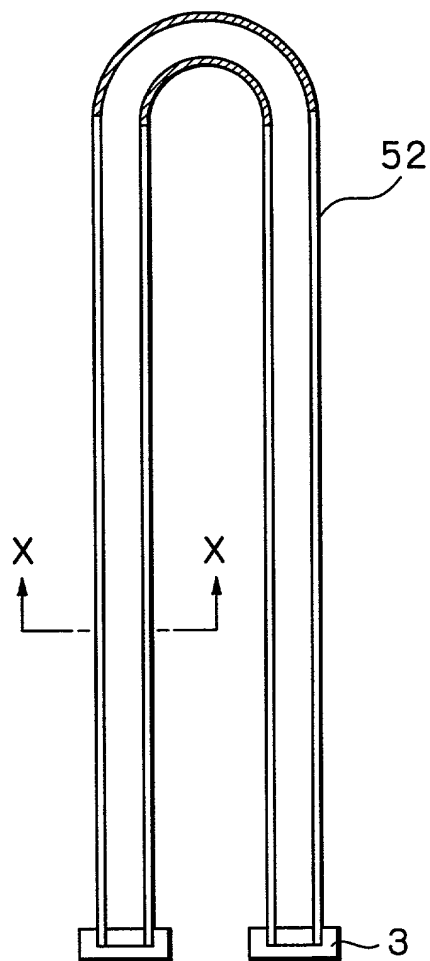


Fig. 8

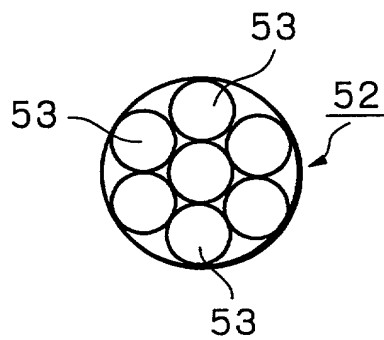


Fig. 9

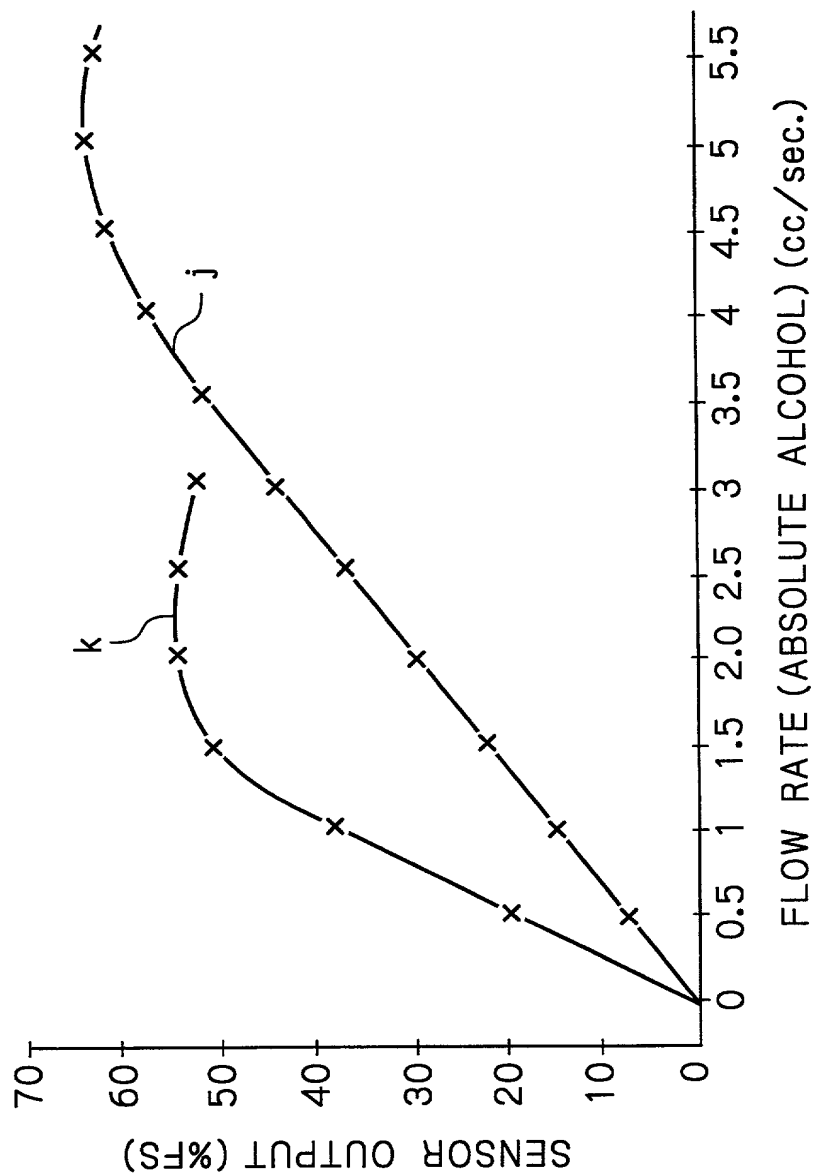


Fig. 10a

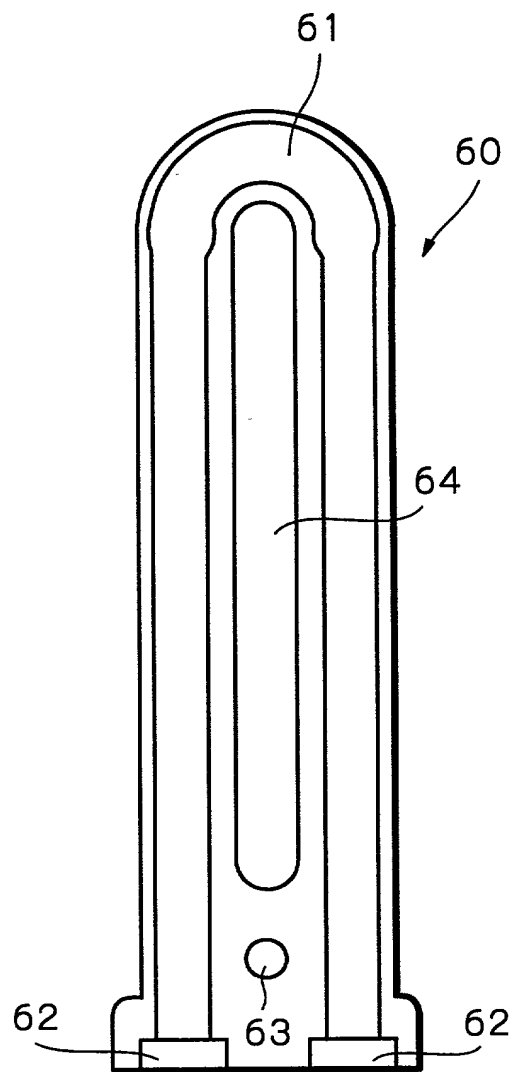


Fig. 10b

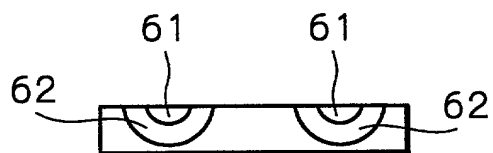


Fig. 11a

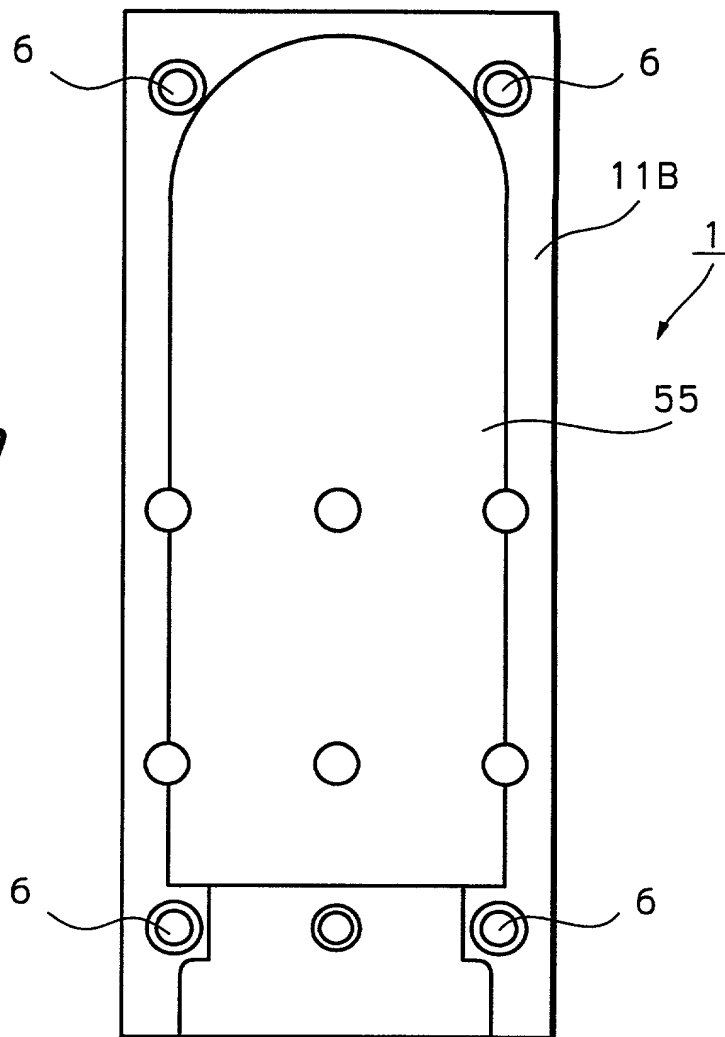


Fig. 11b

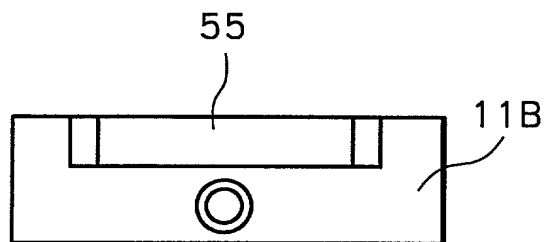
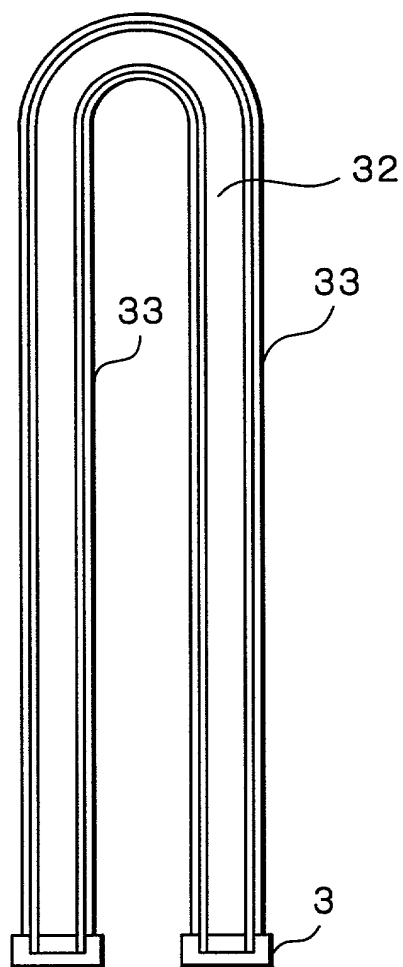


Fig. 12



DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR U.S. PATENT APPLICATION

(X) Original () Supplemental () Substitute () PCT () Design

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; that I verily believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural inventors are named below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Title: FLOW RATE SENSOR

of which is described and claimed in:

- (X) the attached specification, or
 () the specification in the application Serial No. _____ filed _____;
 and with amendments through _____ (if applicable), or
 () the specification in International Application No. PCT/ _____, filed _____, and as amended
 on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the content of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment(s) referred to above.

I acknowledge my duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 (and §172 if this application is for a Design) of any application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

COUNTRY	APPLICATION NO.	DATE OF FILING	PRIORITY CLAIMED
Japan	341800/1998	December 1, 1998	Yes
Japan	172854/1999	June 18, 1999	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

APPLICATION SERIAL NO.	U.S. FILING DATE	STATUS: PATENTED, PENDING, ABANDONED

And I hereby appoint John T. Miller, Reg. No. 21,120; Michael R. Davis, Reg. No. 25,134; Matthew M. Jacob, Reg. No. 25,154; Jeffrey Nolton, Reg. No. 25,408; Warren M. Cheek, Jr., Reg. No. 33,367; Nils E. Pedersen, Reg. No. 33,145 and Charles R. Watts, Reg. No. 33,142, who together constitute the firm of WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P., attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

I hereby authorize the U.S. attorneys named herein to accept and follow instructions from _____ as to any action to be taken in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office regarding this application without direct communication between the U.S. attorneys and myself. In the event of a change in the persons from whom instructions may be taken, the U.S. attorneys named herein will be so notified by me.

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Post Office Address	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE OR COUNTRY ZIP CODE

I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true, and that all statements on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

1st Inventor Isao SUZUKI *Isao Suzuki* Date November 22, 1999

2nd Inventor _____ Date _____

3rd Inventor _____ Date _____

4th Inventor _____ Date _____

5th Inventor _____ Date _____

6th Inventor _____ Date _____

7th Inventor _____ Date _____

The above application may be more particularly identified as follows:

U.S. Application Serial No. _____ Filing Date _____

Applicant Reference Number _____ Atty Docket No. _____

Title of Invention _____